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Legislature of Maine.

SPEECH OF MR. CILLEY, IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Bill to prohibit the issue and circulation of Bank notes
of less than one dollar, together with the amend-
ment proposed by Mr. Perkins, being under considera-
tion in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Cilley of Thomaston said he rose to dis-
cuss an important question, the decision of which
has been well remarked, would effect every
citizen of the State. It was therefore important
to place it before the Committee correctly. It
was proper, on all occasions to settle in the first
place the principles which should govern the
action of the Legislature, and afterwards the de-
tails of such action.

The questions presented in this case are
1st. Has the Legislature the power to effect
the object proposed by the Bill?
2d. Having the power, is it expedient to
exercise it?

3d. Last, and least in importance, is the
question as to the kind and degree of sanction
with which the enactments shall be accompan-

ied. We are met, said Mr. C., in the outset with
a bold denial of our power to restrict the issue
and circulation of bills of a less denomination
than \$5, and then with ridicule of the sanctions
proposed by the Bill under consideration.

I shall first examine the question whether the
Legislature has the power to effect the object
proposed, and promise that all constitutional
questions, and also that all questions relating
to the validity of legislative enactments should be
approached with great care and deliberation.

This, sir, is the doctrine laid down by the Su-
preme Court of the United States; the Court
which has been proclaimed on this floor, will
set aside a law upon our statute books and es-
tablish the Bank on grounds above legislative
control. I will read, sir, from one of the de-
cisions of that Court, pronounced by Chief Jus-
tice Marshall.

The Court here say, sir, that in no
doubtful case will they
set aside a law by declaring it unconstitutional.
The doctrine is a sound one—and why? Be-
cause, sir, the Legislature are the representatives
of the people. The safety to the rights and the
liberties of the people is, not in the Courts, but
in their representatives obeying their will.

I now approach the question whether the
Legislature have power over the corporations
which they have created. To show that they
have such power, I refer to the law of March
17, 1831—the "little law," as the gentleman
from Alfred was pleased to call it, and which he
said he could not find in the Index. Sir, he
looked on the wrong side of the question—on
the side of the corporations, and in the enu-
meration of their powers. If he had looked on
the side of the Representatives of the people, and
in the enumeration of Legislative powers, he could
not have failed to see it. I will point it out to
him. He will find it in the index under the
head of "Legislation," as follows:—"Legisla-
ture may control all acts of incorporation unless
and by turning to the page indicated, he will
find the law itself, which, with your permission,
I will read to the House:

"Be it enacted, &c., That all acts of incor-
poration which shall be passed after the passage
of this act, shall at all times hereafter be liable
to be amended, altered, or repealed at the pleasure
of the Legislature, in the same manner as if
an express provision to that effect were therein
contained, unless there shall have been inserted
in such act of incorporation an express limita-
tion or provision to the contrary."

That the Legislature had the right to enact
this law, no one will deny. That it is binding
upon the people of the State, and upon the
Courts whether presented to them or not, so
long as it stands unrepealed upon the statute
book, must also be admitted. If so, sir, it be-
comes a part and parcel of every act of incor-
poration granted since its passage, and the
Courts are bound to consider it. What, sir,
were the circumstances under which that law
was passed? To show what they were, I need
not refer to the records—they are in the knowl-
edge of many gentlemen within the hearing of
my voice. The Legislature at that time was
flooded with petitions, for the charter and re-
charter of Banks. They determined that they
would not grant the prayer of a single petition
until it should be clearly settled that the people,
through their representatives, should have a
complete control over all such corporations as
should be created. And, sir, before granting
a single petition, they did pass the act which I
have read. Is that not law? Has it been re-
pealed? Let the gentleman, if he can, find
within the Index or the statutes themselves a
repealing act.

The "act regulating Banks and Banking,"
was passed subsequently by the same Legisla-
ture. What was this object? It was to regu-
late Banks and Banking—to define the manner
in which the Banks should do their business;
and not "an Act to regulate the Legislature" or
to establish a rule of legislative action. It was
no part of its object, and is no part of its opera-
tion to exempt Banks from the law of March
17th. All the provisions of the act of March
31st, 1831, which is a sort of special act, con-
cerning as it does, the transactions of Banks,
were made subject to the law of March 17th.
Its provisions were to be the guide of Banks,
until the Legislature, in the exercise of the power
reserved by the law of the 17th, should other-
wise direct. This, sir, is as clear as a sun-
beam; it was so understood then—must be so
construed now.

But the gentleman from Alfred, contended
that the law of the 17th was repealed by im-
plication, by the last clause of the law of the
31st of March, which provides for the repeal of
all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the
provisions of that act. Sir, if the Legislature,
after having passed, after so much deliberation
the law of the 17th, had thus repealed it in the
law of the 31st, and thus defeated the whole
object at which they aimed, they would have
indeed been worse than "April fools." The
last clause of the act of 31st does not apply to
the act of the 17th. It was intended for, and
applies to the old laws on the subject passed in
1821 and the subsequent years. Nobody will
contend that it was intended to repeal the act
of the 17th. Anybody can see that it would
not have repealed it, if it had been so intended;
for that act provides that the mode in which
Banks shall be exempted from its operation
shall be by inserting a special clause to that ef-
fect in their charters. That Legislature so con-
sidered it. All succeeding Legislatures have
so understood it, and the general practice has
been in all acts of incorporation, wherein a
special clause was inserted giving the Legisla-
ture power to alter or amend, to strike it out
on the ground that, the power is fully reserved by
the act of March 17th 1831, and that, that act
becomes necessarily a part and parcel of every
act of incorporation which is granted.

Now, sir, let us look at the special acts passed
at the session of 1831. I will take the first in
course entitled an act to incorporate the Ticonic
Bank. Section 1st names the corporators and
fixes the countenance of the charter—section 3d,
relates to the capital stock—section 4th, the
location of the Bank—section 5th, provides that
the Bank "shall be entitled to the powers and
privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities
and requirements contained in an act to regu-
late Banks and Banking." Was it necessary,
sir, that the provision in the 5th section should
have been inserted? No, sir, any legal gen-
tleman will tell you that the Bank would have
been subject to the provisions of that act with-
out any reference to the charter. Still less was
it necessary to refer to the act of March 17th,
and so the Legislature considered it. The
charter was granted subject to the existing gen-
eral laws, and it was moreover expressly de-
clared as to the act of March 17th, that it should
apply to all acts of incorporation thereafter
granted "in the same manner as if an express
provision to that effect were therein contained."

Now, sir, what is a contract—for the Courts
put the charters on that ground, and I do not
propose in this portion of my remarks to con-
trovers the position they have taken. It is an
agreement in accordance with law. The con-
tract made by granting a Bank charter, it is
a contract, was to grant the corporations cer-
tain privileges in accordance with and subject
to the existing laws. The law of March 17th
was one of these laws. One counts are bound
to regard it, and construe the grant accord-
ingly. Our great object of the Legislature, as
is well known, in passing the act regulating Banks
and Banking, was to save labor—to obviate the
necessity of inserting its provisions in every
charter granted. Now, sir, read that act into
the charter to which I have referred—for so it
should be read, and then I will ask any man if
he will pretend to say that the charter would
repeal or be inconsistent with the act of March
17th. Certainly not. And yet the gentleman
would have us believe that the Legislature, by
the passage of the act of March 31, 1831, were
cheated into the repeal of that important act
which reserved to them control over corpora-
tions. He does not pretend, nor will any gen-
tleman within the hearing of my voice pretend,
that that Legislature willingly repealed it. Nor
is the man here who would now have the
hardihood to raise his voice in favor of its re-
peal. Sir, I wish that act was in the Constitu-
tion without the proviso in the last clause; so
that the Representatives of the people might be
forever deprived of the power to divest them-
selves of the right to control at pleasure every
corporation created by them.

I understood the gentleman from Alfred to
say that we have no power to make a contract,
sir, reserving the power to alter or amend it.
Sir, this is a strange doctrine to be advocated
here. Have not I a right to contract with a
man to labor for me so long, at so much per
month, and at the same time reserve to myself
liberty to dismiss him if I see fit, before the ex-

piration of the time? The reservation enters
into and becomes a part of the contract, and as
such, perfectly valid. Such was the contract,
if it be a contract, which was made by the
Banks. They understood that the power to
alter, amend or repeal was reserved by the
Legislature "in the same manner as if an ex-
press provision to that effect were inserted in
their charters," and it was reserved to the gen-
tleman from Alfred, a representative of the
people on the floor of this House, to make the
discovery that the Banks are irresponsible to
and out of the reach of Legislative authority.—
Who are they to whom the people look for the
defense and protection of their rights?—To the
Corporations? No. But, sir, it is to their Repre-
sentatives—the immediate depositories of their
sovereignty, that they look for defense. And
who is it, sir, that stands on the floor of this
House, in the name of and by the sufferance of
the people to degrade those Representatives, and
to magnify the power of corporations?—
Sir, it shall never be said that I am obnoxious
to such a charge.

One word now, sir, as to the doctrine of char-
ters, and chartered rights. Charters were origi-
nally grants of privilege from Kings to their
subjects. When the yoke became oppressive,
and the people factious and turbulent, the ty-
rant yielded something to their demands, and the
record of what he yielded was called a charter.
Those charters or grants of privilege
were constructed by judges who were the
mere tools of the tyrant. The people complained,
and at length obtained a judiciary not de-
pendent for office upon the tyrant—judges for
life. Those judges established a rule of con-
struction for charters, which was adopted to
their political system—that they were to be
construed most strangely against the grantee
—against the oppressor and in favor of the op-
pressed. The gentleman from Alfred told us
that we were a "chip of the old block." What
block, sir? Of the oppressor or the oppressed?
Having been oppressed, and having fled from
oppression, our ancestors determined to estab-
lish here an entirely new system of government.
They cast aside the theory of their fathers that
all power is in the King, scooped the court hal-
lowed dogma that the "King can do no wrong,"
and established a government upon the theory
that all power is in the People, and that the
agents of the people are the only "subjects."
They completely reversed the order of things.
Our courts alone have lagged behind. They
still adhere to the old rules of construction, not-
withstanding the reason for those rules is done
away, and the very object for which they were
established can be accomplished only by an ex-
actly opposite rule—by construing all grants
against the grantee, for here the people are the
grantor, and their rights can be protected only
by restricting and closely scrutinizing the au-
thority upon which any individual or corpora-
tion has become possessed of any portion of the
sovereignty.

I will detain the Committee to-day but a
moment longer, and that is for the purpose of
repeating the ground that I take, which is, that
the law of March 17th, 1831, was intended to
have effect upon all corporations until repealed
—that it has not been repealed in whole, for
that it has not been and will not be argued—that
the method of repealing it in part or restricting
its operation as to any charter, is expressly
provided in the act itself, viz:—by inserting
therein the restriction of limitation—that such
express provision has not been complied with
as to any Bank charter, and that therefore it is
to affect every Bank charter, "in the same man-
ner as if an express provision to that effect
were therein contained." I will add it, Sir, in
the charter which I have referred to. The
5th section would then read thus:

"Be it further enacted that said corporation
shall be entitled to all the powers and privi-
leges and subject to all the duties, liabilities and
requirements contained in an act entitled an
Act to regulate Banks and Banking passed
March 31, 1831" provided however, (there
comes the act of March 17th, "this act shall at
all times hereafter be liable to be amended, al-
tered or repealed, at the pleasure of the legisla-
ture, in the same manner as if an express pro-
vision to that effect were therein contained."

I have read the act of March 17th in—the
course most read in it—it is a part of every
charter. The act of the 31st is also to be read
in. Both the acts are to be taken together, and
thus taken and embodied in the charter, they
express as fully as words can express any thing
just what the Legislature of that year intended,
and just what every successive Legislature, the
banks, and the whole people have understood
—a conditional grant, liable to be altered or
repealed, or, if the gentleman from Alfred will
have it so, a contract, one of the conditions of
which is, that it shall at all times be liable to
be modified or annulled, at the pleasure of the
Legislature.

Mr. Cilley here gave way to Mr. Holmes,
on whose motion the Committee rose, reported
progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit
again. On Thursday at 10 o'clock, the House
went into Committee of the whole, and Mr.
Cilley resumed his remarks.
Mr. Chairman:—I spoke yesterday of the
power which they had in their abundant cau-
tion expressly reserved. To-day it may be

proper for me to take a broader view. I main-
tain, Sir, that the power to regulate the cur-
rency at pleasure, is a power incident to sov-
ereignty; and of which the depositories of the
sovereign power, cannot rightfully divest them-
selves. But Sir, in this State, out of great
caution, that power has been expressly reserved.
In constructing the act in which the re-
servation was made (the act of March 17th,
1831,) it is proper to go back, and stand in the
place of the Legislature of that year; to regard
the circumstances which surrounded them; the
evils which were to be guarded against; and
then the law which under the circumstances
they adopted. This, all will admit, is a rea-
sonable course. It is the course that the Ju-
diciary would adopt, if called upon to give the
law a construction. If they could see the ob-
ject in view, and that the Legislature had plain-
ly expressed it, they would be bound upon
every principle to carry it into effect. There
are gentlemen present, who know what that ob-
ject was, and that it was such as I yesterday
stated. But, says the gentleman from Alfred,
the law of March 17th, has been repealed. If
so, Sir, the people would like to know when,
and by whom. I should like to see the man
who would dare ask its repeal on the floor of
this House—to see what kind of atmosphere he
would breathe—on what kind of ground he
would stand. But although the people, and
we the Representatives of the people know it
not, the gentleman comes here in behalf of the
Banks, to tell us that it is repealed—that it was
repealed by the very Legislature that passed it
—by the last clause of the act regulating Banks
and Banking! I have already shown Sir, that
nothing short of an "express limitation" in that
act, or the charters of which it is a part, could
exempt the Banks from the law of March 17th.
Previous to the passage of the last mentioned
act, the Banks were thronging the Legisla-
ture with petitions for charters. The Jour-
nals will show they were put off till nearly the
close of the session. The members were deter-
mined first to pass the law which was passed
on the 17th of March, that it might never here-
after be doubted that the Legislature had com-
plete control over all corporations. Was the
passage of that law resisted? Yes, Sir. And
why? Because, as was then said, if the act
became a law, not a single Bank charter would
be taken up—and for that very reason, Sir,
many were the more determined to urge its pas-
sage. They looked, Sir, at the safety of the
people, and not at the interests of the Banks.

The question may well be asked, if that
Legislature had not passed the law of March
17th, and had chartered a monied "Monster,"
without reserving to themselves power to con-
trol it; whether the granting of such charter
would not have been an infraction of the Con-
stitution. I ask it, for the benefit of the gen-
tleman who is so nice on constitutional ques-
tions. Let him not "stick in the bark." Let
him go to the root of the matter, and see whether
his constitutional scruples will not find some-
thing there worth fastening upon. Sir, if the
Legislature has the power thus to deed away
the control of your currency, then do the peo-
ple sleep upon their arms—then are they com-
pletely at the mercy of their servants! Give
to the Banks the control of the circulating me-
dium, and you give with it the control of the
whole business of the country. When that me-
dium is plenty, every thing rises—when it is
contracted, every thing falls. Who holds the
strings? who pulls the strings? Not the people,
Sir, nor the Representatives of the people, if
the doctrine of the gentleman from Alfred be
correct, but the men who sit in the Banks
counting their dollars! The thunder they
make is heard far and wide—honest industry is
deprived of its earnings—the mercantile com-
munity is broken on the wheel—comparative
affluence is reduced to absolute poverty—and
the authors of all this mischief sit calm by coun-
ting their gains, and see it go on, responsible to
no earthly power for the consequences of their
acts. Can a doctrine which leads to such re-
sults be a "constitutional" one?

The gentleman from Alfred told us, that
the law of March 17th, applied to other cor-
porations, and not to Banks, and while I think of
it, I will notice the argument. And I appeal to
those gentlemen who know the facts to sustain
me when I say that the chief object of that law
was to control the Banks. But, he says, the
act of the 31st of March relieved the Banks
from its operation.—That any man in his sen-
ses should make such an assertion! That the
Legislature should so far repeal the law as to
let the "dear Banks" go free, but hold on to
the little corporations! What other corpo-
rations have you that you wish to control? Why,
turnpikes, toll bridges, &c. When the ques-
tion was whether the Legislature should have
the power to reduce toll from 10 cents to 8
cents, it was all important—but when it was
whether the control of the currency should be
given past real into the hands of soulless cor-
porations, why then the Legislature let the power
slip through their fingers! Sir, the asser-
tion is a libel upon the Legislature of '31. The
very essence of the law was to be its effect on
Banks. It was the Banks which the Legisla-
ture wished to control—of which that act was
intended to give them the control. It must be
read in every charter—it is a part and parcel

of every charter—it is there and all the gentle-
man's sophistry cannot take it out.

To return to the point on which I was remarking—
It is an imperative duty of the sovereignty to protect the
currency, next to the lives of its citizens. What an in-
dividual has earned must not be taken away from him
without just compensation, directly or indirectly. Now,
Sir, what has been the history of paper currency? It
originated in this country with the colonial government.
That government, being pressed for money, resorted to
the miserable expedient of making rags, and thus left
the only stable currency—gold and silver. The first
emission of paper passed well. But at every successive
emission it depreciated—not because the credit of the
government was not good, but because there was not
specie enough in the country wherewith to redeem it.—
An attempt was made to force it upon the people at par
—it was made a legal tender in all payments, but to no
purpose—it still went on depreciating more and more.
The people of this country then witnessed all the misery
springing from the evils of a paper currency, and, Sir,
they determined, when the Constitution was formed ef-
fectually to guard against them. They gave to the gen-
eral government the exclusive power over the coinage
of money, and went so far as to prohibit the States from
issuing bills of credit, meaning thereby, paper currency.
They then thought they had effected their object—secured
the great desideratum—a currency of gold and silver.
They had seen the pernicious operation of the paper sys-
tem—that no law could control in fluctuations—that it
would rise and fall, and that disastrous fluctuations in
the prices of property followed in its train. They knew
on the other hand that gold and silver maintained a fixed
value, nearly the same throughout the whole world—
that the amount in the community could not be that of
paper money be suddenly increased or diminished. It
is so now. Paper money can be increased almost with-
out limit. The only real check we have upon the banks
is the law requiring them to redeem their bills in specie.
Does that check operate as it should? Have not the
banks within this State and elsewhere issued bills far
beyond their actual ability of redeeming them in specie?
Their returns show that they have not one silver dollar
to ten paper dollars! When the time of panic comes, as
it surely will come, specie payments must stop at
once—paper currency fall to 50 per cent of its nominal
value, and perhaps the very banks that issued it, as has
been the case, buy it up at that rate, and commence op-
erations anew.

I will now state a principle which I apprehend none
will contradict. It is, that paper and specie of the same
denomination can never circulate together. Bring down
your bills to dimes and half dimes, and your change will
all vanish. And why? Because it is for the interest of
the banks to supply its place with their bills on which
they get a percentage, and the less valuable currency
always drives out of circulation the more valuable.—
And what becomes of the specie? A stranger would sup-
pose after reading our law regulating banks and banking,
that the banks kept their capital stock on hand in specie.
But this is not so. They sell and ship away all but a few
thousand dollars, and then gravely tell us that we have
a currency upon a specie basis! There was a time in this
country when paper money was issued for the fractions
of a dollar. What was the result? Every production
became relatively high, because of a depreciation of the
circulating medium. You might then travel through
the States of New York and Pennsylvania, rich in soil,
in territory and in population, without seeing a single
piece of gold or silver. Where was it, Sir? Driven out
by the paper money, and the very men who did it, re-
ceived a heavy tax from the people for sending among them
this worse than a pestilence. Sir, when I see the will-
ingness with which the people yield to the money pow-
er, or their not being reminded of it, I am tempted to say,
right for a morsel of pottage. With a paper currency, the
people must ever be controlled by the wealthy few. No
matter how large the country in extent, or how nume-
rous the manufacturers from which the paper money is
issued. They must act in concert from necessity if not
from interest. Look, Sir, at the allied banks in Boston.
Do not our banks pay tribute to them? Are we not in
relation to the money market as much a tributary prov-
ince to Massachusetts, as ever a conquered province
was tributary to the "mistress of the world"? There
was some honor, Sir, in being conquered by the Romans
—they were a noble people—there was hard fighting,
and the Roman eagle perched upon the standard of vic-
tory—but here, Sir, we are bought up—slaves, not to
valor of arms, but the cupidty of money-changers.—
When the Boston banks let out, our little banks prick
up their ears and let out, and then money is plenty. If
paper is money. When they check in (and, Sir, let it
be remembered that they are not obliged to discount a
dollar unless they please) ours must check it, and snap
up, and thus we are in bondage to the money power con-
centrated in Boston. I cite this case, Sir, because it is
well known here. But powerful as is this alliance of
banks, it is nothing to what has been, to what may be,
to what is. There are captains of tens, but they must
look up to the captain of hundreds, and they in their
turn to the captain of thousands, to him who controls
the great central power. What aid he, (the President
of the U. S. Bank) and none will deny that he under-
stands banking? He avowed, Sir, that every local bank
in the Union was at the mercy of the U. S. Bank—yes,
Sir, at the mercy of the United States Bank, and that
Bank wholly under the control of a single individual!—
O, Sir, the liberties of our fathers purchased with their
blood are little worth if the money power can thus steal
in and snatch them from us. All open attacks can be
resisted—the people are ever ready to fight in the open
field in defence of their liberties, but they cannot long
withstand attacks constantly made from this source.—
Appeals not from the poor or needy, but from these most
powerful to give that which we all most want. And
while the people are getting more and more under the
control of the money power, what are we, their Repre-
sentatives, doing for their protection? Legalizing—yes,
Sir, legalizing the dominion of the money power, in the
face of the Constitution and in violation of the rights of
the people!

There are not more than one half of those who now hear
me, have ever seen ten dollars of American Gold Coin.
We are dependent upon the Banks, and upon other ra-
tions for the greater portion of our currency; and yet
we call ourselves an independent people—yes, Sir, inde-
pendent, when we have not a cent for property, or the
fulfillment of contracts. Who knows, Sir, that takes a
note on time for five dollars, that he will get more than
one, or that gives his note on time, for one dollar, that
he will not be compelled to pay five times what he agrees
to? Neither you nor I, Mr. Chairman. Even those
who sit behind the counters of Banks cannot guard us,
if disposed to do it, when the time of panic comes—and
we, the people, and the representatives of the people,
are more powerless still. The gentleman said much
about "impaired obligation of contracts," and standing
on "constitutional ground." Sir, what did the framers
of the Constitution mean, when they forbid the passage
of any law impairing the obligation of contracts? They
meant, Sir, to forbid just what we have all along been
doing—the legalizing of paper money. They had seen
that such a currency was and must necessarily be li-
able to sudden fluctuations—more than that, now contract-
ed at the will of interested parties, and the obligation of
all contracts relating to money thereby impaired. They
saw that if paper was suffered to corrupt the currency, a
dollar this year might be two dollars at year, and five
cents, and thus all contracts on time, be enhanced or di-
minished in value, without the assent of the parties hereto,
and in direct and palpable violation of their rights.

Sir, I look in the discussion of this question to the
whole country, and the future prosperity of the whole
country. I regret, Sir, the system which has been adopted,
because I am persuaded the country will repent its
adoption; and I will tell it if that repentance come not
too late! In an evil hour the Banks went in under spec-
ious pretences, and obtained the privilege of banking
and controlling the circulating medium. We our-
selves have suffered them to corrupt the cur-
rency, and we ought never to let their promises to pay

...and will be every not and they cannot make them into

ridicule. It is true that in Committee of the whole, great

of paper money. If it be an important object, and one of the best interests of the people require, pause not—falter

the hope of deceiving his enemy and de- 12th
ing them into an ambush. After dark on 13th
been

ust. — The intelligence brought from Fort
er by Express was, that the Indians had
fighting Gen. Gaines from Sunday to

forcing the s
is in fact, as
Statesmen w

Thursday; that the situation of Gaines was extremely critical; that he had erected a fortification within which his men were placed; that the Indians had advanced within musket shot, but were repulsed; that the Indians had recrossed the Withlacoochee, taunted Gaines and dared him to open fight."

Gen. Scott had disbanded all the Florida Militia, which had been looked on as a mark of disrespect. The Floridians say they were the first to appear in the field, and the last to leave it. It was the "heroic twenty-seven" who at the Withlacoochee made the charge, which, by general consent, was admitted to have saved the regulars.

From the Jeffersonian.
SMALL BILLS.

The bill which has been pending before the Legislature for some time past, has at length become a law. It now remains to be seen whether the people will give it their countenance and enforce its provisions. For it is in vain under our forms of government for the Legislature to select certain words and arrange them in order, so as to convey a certain intended meaning, and invest them with all the forms and solemnities of Legislative enactments, and cause them to be carefully enrolled on the pages of the statute book, unless the people see fit to give them the force and effect of law. If the people as a body refuse to obey, the statute is a dead letter. You cannot enforce its provisions. But will not the people in the present case second the wise and provident views of their Representatives? We trust they will. We are sure they will, if they are true to themselves and to their own best interests. At the same time it is worse than idle to shut our eyes on what is passing around us. From some cause or other there seems to be a determined resolution on the part of too many to disregard the law in question. This disposition not only shows itself within the State, but is actively aided and encouraged by the operations and manoeuvres of self-interest from without. We speak within bounds when we say that probably one hundred thousand dollars, at least, in bills of one and two dollars of banks without the State, have been brought into it, and put in circulation within the last six months. Hence it is in vain that our own banks redeemed their one dollar bills and ceased to re-issue them. Bills of every name and color have flowed in from without to take their place. The Banks of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are sending their bills in upon us in shoals. A single individual, we are informed on good authority, brought at one time into this State a package of \$15000 in one and two dollar bills of one of the banks in Salem. Now if the opinion of the law is merely to take out of circulation the bills of our own banks, and which our people are well acquainted, and which are within our reach, and so substitute in the place of the bills of our own banks, the bills of others, of which we know little, and which are wholly beyond our reach, and beyond the reach of the process of our Courts—if we say, such is to be its operation, the law is ill-advised in the extreme. But here again, as already said, whether the law is to have such an operation, depends on the people themselves. The Legislature has done its duty. It remains for the people to do theirs.

We never disguised to ourselves nor to our readers the difficulties which this measure would certainly have to encounter. We predicted more than a year ago that the object would be found not so easy to be attained as some seemed to suppose. Our expectations so far have not been disappointed. It did appear to us at that time, that, unless New Hampshire and Massachusetts would go *pari passu* with Maine, we had better not make the attempt. The Legislature of last winter thought differently. Hence the present Legislature did not find itself, in relation to this matter, in the position of a body called upon to determine whether the experiment should be tried or not. That question had been settled by the preceding Legislature. All that remained for the present one to do was, to decide whether they would recede and abandon the experiment already commenced, or whether they would attempt to carry it through. It does appear to us therefore, that if there are any, (and we know there are many) who blame the last Legislature for precipitancy in this matter, they cannot bring such a charge against the present one. Considering that the work had been begun—that our Banks had already redeemed and withdrawn from circulation nearly all their one dollar bills, and that the object to be attained was one of great and general interest to the people of the State, there was no other way for the present Legislature but to go forward. Under such circumstances what good citizen can cherish the desire to thwart the purposes of the Legislature, and thus to defeat the important object which they had in view?

The question of suppressing the circulation of small bills within the State has nothing to do with party. It is one in which the whole mass of the community are interested. It is one in which statesmen of every shade and color of political creed have agreed in opinion. If you look into the reports of Judge Bridge and Ware as bank commissioners some five or six years ago, you will find them urging upon the Legislature the importance to the community of suppressing the circulation of small bills. If you look into the printed speeches of Mr. Webster, you will find him eloquent and powerful in his denunciations against the policy of issuing and circulating small bills. If you look into the writings of Mr. Gallatin, you will find him enforcing the same views and sentiments. There is in fact, as already stated, among practical Statesmen who have attended to this matter, no

difference in sentiment so far as we have been able to examine. We close our remarks at the present time with the following extract from Pitkin's "Statistical View," (Ed. 1835.)

Most, if not all of the state banks have, heretofore, issued notes of a denomination, as low as one dollar; to the almost entire exclusion of specie. We do not hesitate to say, that, in our view, good policy requires, that no bank should be permitted to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars. The place, which the small bills now occupy, would in no inconsiderable degree be then filled with specie. This would lessen the proportion, between the paper and specie circulation of the country; and thereby, give additional security against the evils and dangers, always attending an exclusive paper circulation. The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have lately excluded all bills below five dollars; and a committee of the legislature of the former state, in a report, made in January, 1833, declared, that, in consequence of this prohibition, the precious metals, were "widely diffused and abundant in all parts of the State." In England, in order to secure a greater amount of specie circulation, bank notes of a less denomination than 25 sterling, are prohibited; and in Scotland, none are permitted to circulate, less than twenty shillings. The bank of France, the only bank in that country, authorized to issue notes, has none less than five hundred francs, about equal to one hundred dollars.

"The circulation of specie, in England, is now about equal, to that of bank paper."

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Senate. A new day has dawned upon the destinies of the country!—The dynasty of the Aristocracy is finished!—their sceptre is broken—their glory departed—

"Their dream is past, it has no further change!"

The generous confidence they have abused, the high trust they have betrayed, they are now forced to surrender back to the insulted and indignant majesty of the people. Vile faction! the Constitution you have suborned and violated, is once more restored to its allegiance. Public opinion, like an avalanche moved by a breath, a breath has hurled upon, and crushed you!

"Thus may poor fools Believe false teachers! Though those that are betrayed Do feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor Stands in worse case of woe!"

Little did the faction dream this was to be the last day of their triumphant profligacy, when Thomas Ewing, the humble tool of Henry Clay, would take up the Land Bill, for the distribution of bribery and corruption among the people. But soon

"A change came o'er the spirit of their dream!"

Mr. Buchanan moved to go into Executive business. Ewing came to the scratch again, urged on by his bottle-holder, Clay—saying that the Senator from New Jersey, and the two Senators from Maryland, were sick, and the Senate therefore ought not to go into executive business.

Gen. Wall opposes him. Dr. Naudin rises and uncorks his harshest to revive the dropping spirits of the faction, who all appeared to be partly sick; when lo! in crawls the dying Mr. Southard, to enact "Lord Othello," and creeps to his seat, crouching at the feet of Clay like a whelp spaniel! Ewing braces up for another round, but the odds are against him.

Col. Benton took the floor, saying that it was necessary first to pass the appropriation Bills, before they understood to distribute the surplus. Ewing having breathed, toes the mark again, for the fourth and last time, but has only strength to demand the yeas and nays.

The Arch Nullifier now comes to the rescue, and talks big, and deep, and grum, and fast. To bribe,—that's the question; if we adjourn, saith he, and not distribute the surplus, it is forever lost to the country! The appropriations are only a few hundred thousands; shall we give up our millions?

Col. Benton perceiving the debate was a battle against time, re-entered the lists; and took up the scull of Biddle's Mammoth, and jowled it to the ground, as if it were Cain's jaw-bone that did the first murder; and anon he knocked Calhoun and Ewing's quiddits and quillits about the scene with it, till their imploring looks seemed to cry, *peccavi!* Then taking his seat for the yeas and nays to be called, he appeared ruminating on the Mammoth scull like Hamlet—"Hm!—This might be in its time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries; is this the fine of his fines, the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt?"

The Vice President announced the vote—the faction were "numbered—but found wanting!"—The administration phalanx outnumbered them. As the Chair announced the result, a breathless silence pervaded the Chamber—it was still as the Chamber—it was still as the chamber of death. I glanced my eye on Henry Clay, the focus then of many eyes,—

"A moment o'er his face The tablet of unutterable thoughts Was traced,—and then it faded as it came, And he was calm and quiet,—

like the felon of Sparta, with the Fox gnawing out his vitals!"

The Senate then went into Executive business, but passed upon no nominations.

Mr. Rives took his seat to-day—twenty-four Administration Senators were present.

House. The day was spent in receiving Petitions, &c.

CONGRESS. In the Senate on Thursday, 8000 copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposit Banks were ordered to be printed.—Mr. Grundy offered, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution instructing the P. O. Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing permanent contracts to be made for the transportation of the mail with the different rail-road companies. Mr. Hill made a speech on the Land Bill, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the North Carolina election was considered until the hour for the special

order, which was the navy appropriation bill.—The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

From the Eastern Argus.

Good News! The nominations of R. P. TANNEY—as Chief Justice of the United States, of P. P. BARBOUR, as associate Judge, and AMOS KENDALL as Post Master General, were confirmed by the Senate on the 15th inst. The injunction of secrecy has been rescinded, and following is the Journal of the proceedings on this subject.

UNITED STATES SENATE. EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Roger B. Taney to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and the question being Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination? It was decided as follows:

Yeas—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Geo. Linn McKean, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—29.

Nays—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Webster, White.—15.

The nomination of Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being next in order, the question being put, on taking up the nomination, it was decided as follows:

Yeas—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.

Nays—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.—20.

Mr. Webster moved the following as an amendment.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to act upon the nomination of P. P. Barbour as Justice of the Supreme Court, until it shall be ascertained whether the number of Judges of the said Court shall be altered by any law at the present Session of Congress.

The question being taken on its adoption, it was decided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio) Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.—16.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Ills.) Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, (of Ala.) King, (of Geo.) Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White.—26.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

Yeas—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, White.—30.

Nays—Black, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Webster.—11.

The nomination of Amos Kendall to be Post Master General being next in order.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now adjourn, which was decided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.—15.

Nays—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination? and decided as follows:—

Yeas—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.

Nays—Black, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Preston, Southard, White.—7.

It was then ordered that the injunction of secrecy be rescinded from the proceedings in these nominations.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 16, 1836.

The Senate have this day confirmed the nomination of Mr. STEVENSON, as Minister to England, Mr. EATON, Minister to Spain, and Gen. CALL, Governor of Florida, vice Eaton promoted.

Henry J. Fox, Esq. was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 10th inst. as His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Fire.—In Bangor on Tuesday evening last, the new three story brick house owned by Cyrus S. Clark and Geo. W. Cooley Esqrs. was destroyed by fire, we understand that it will not be necessary to take the walls down. Loss \$8000. No insurance.

Free Press & Advocate.

STATE OF MAINE.
By the Governor of the State of Maine.
A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I appoint Thursday the twenty-first day of April next, to be observed throughout this State as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, and I do request, that all secular business be laid aside on that day, and that Christians of every denomination come together in their respective places of worship, and engage devoutly in the solemn services of the occasion.

When we consider the holiness of God and our own impurity—the requirements of his perfect law and our disobedience—his abounding mercy and our ingratitude, we see cause for humbling ourselves before Him, who is just to requite and almighty to punish our multiplied offences. We have all been accessory to the accumulated guilt, which calls for the judgments of Heaven upon us; may we be as ready to concur in seeking forgiveness through Jesus Christ, by deep humiliation and the future amendment of our lives. May we so turn from the evil of our ways, that our gracious Sovereign, whose compassions fail not, may turn away his wrath, and remember no more against us our transgressions.

And while we bow with humility before the mercy seat, let us acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of God towards us hitherto, and fervently supplicate a continuance of his blessings. Let us pray, that the rich profusion of temporal good, which Infinite Love has lavished upon us the past year, may not be withdrawn during the year that is to come; but that peace, plenty, health and happiness may still be the portion of this favored community. Let us also fervently implore the great Head of the Church, that he will regard with special favor our spiritual interests, so that the coming year may be distinguished above all former years, for the prosperity of Zion, and the enlargement of her borders, in every part of our State.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN AUGUSTA, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

By the Governor.

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

Bank Investigations. In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, an additional Report of the Committee on the Bank Investigation was adopted, which declares that farther proceedings ought to be had against the New England, City, States, and People's Banks.—It was ordered in concurrence with the House, that the Investigating Committee summon before them at such time and place as they may designate, the President Directors, and company of the Banks named, to show cause, if they can why their respective charters should not be declared forfeit,—and also to proceed against them according to the provision of the 17th section of the Bank Act of Massachusetts, of 1829.

Argus.

We are happy to learn from the Globe of the 16th inst. that the Post Master General has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, as to be able, partially, to resume the duties of his office.

Look out for Counterfeits!! Five Dollar Bills, of the Kendall Bank, Bangor, were in circulation on Saturday. Ebenezer Harlow, of Paris, was arrested, charged with uttering them. He was brought before the Municipal Court, and after examination, the case was continued until Thursday next, to give him further opportunity of defence. Having obtained bail he was liberated.

Noah's Ark, probably erected in the State of New York.—In a new and interesting work on the subject of American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, by Josiah Priest, the author, running rather wild in speculation, has conjectured that the Ark was erected in America, and in all probability in the State of New York!—Baltimore Visitor.

Five hundred dollars per foot were offered for a corner lot in Cincinnati—and refused.—One would think there was a scarcity of land in that western region.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 25, received in Charleston, says:—"The Mexicans have revolted, and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism."

MARRIED.

In Turner, Mr. Alden B. Fish, to Miss Eliza H. Dunham, of Newbury, Mr. Ralph Ames, of Canton, to Elizabeth Phillips, of Leeds.

WANTED, a First rate MAN to work on a Farm, six or eight months.—None other need apply.—Cash, and first rate wages. Apply at this Office.

March 23, 1836.

SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of Miss E. HAMILIN'S SCHOOL, will commence on the 25th of April, at Mrs. HAMILIN'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per quarter. Paris, March 25th, 1836.

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, a few copies of MEMOIR of HARRIS PAGE. Also, added No. 11, of Sargent's Temperance Tales.—AN IRISH HEART, together with a new supply of the previous numbers. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, March 23, 1836.

For sale as above a good BASS VIOL, very cheap, for Cash or approved credit.

PILLS.

DEAN'S Thayer's, and Lee's PILLS, just received (fresh) and for sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

CONTENTS OF LITTLE'S MUSEUM.

OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Published Monthly at Philadelphia. Price, \$2 a year. No. 165. . . March, 1836.

COLLEY CIBBER'S Apology for his life; a Murderer's Death Bed; the Pirate—continued; Life of Admiral Lord Exmouth; Pringle and Mordaunt on South Africa; Japhet in Search of a Father; Maurice de Saxe; an Excursion in Ceylon; the Last in the Lower; Elton's Poems; Remains of Luther; Japhet, &c.—concluded; the Huguenot Captain; a Song; Earl of Mulgrave; Mrs. Trollope's Walk on France.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their regular Session next to be held at Paris in said County on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent, that in their opinion the road now travelled from Farmington to Paris, through Jay and Canton is exceedingly hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and that the public travel from West to East may be greatly facilitated, and with that view they pray your honors to view, and if practicable to locate and establish a public highway, commencing at the County road leading from Jay Meeting-House to Wilton in the most practicable place; thence in a South-westerly direction to the road leading from said Meeting-House to Canton—thence in the most practicable route to Alburgh Austin's in Canton; thence to the location of the Canton Point Bridge; thence across the Androscoggin River, and thence in the best route to Hayford's Mills in Canton.

Also commencing near Wm. Frenches in Canton, thence easterly to said new location, and that you may discontinue such parts of the old road as may become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment and opening of the aforesaid routes. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND & others.

State of Maine.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Ebenezer Humphrey, in Jay, on Wednesday the fourth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton and Jay, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

NEW ENGLAND PECTORAL SYRUP AND COUGH PILLS.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of the NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of April, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. Instruction will be given in all the English branches, including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Geography, Algebra, Spelling, &c. Particular attention will be given to the elementary studies, and no exertions spared, to render them plain and interesting.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

Tuition, from \$2.50 to 3.00.
Norway, March 8, 1836.

DR. GRIFFITHS

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster, OR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by MRS. E. H. W. GOODNOW, four YOUNG LADIES as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & MANUFACTURING business. Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.
South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumption, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Adeline, has left my bed and household without justifiable cause and refuses to live with me, and has taken away with her my two children.—This is to forewarn all persons from harboring her and them at any expense, as I shall not pay for her or their support at any other place than their home with me, or discharge any debt they may contract.

THOMAS AUSTIN.
Oxford, March 8, 1836.

NEEDLES.

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.—Just added the following:—

Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of LIVERPORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Sciatic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, containing the best properties of the Hesperia and Deane's Pills. Price 25 cents a box.

Dr. John's TOOTHACHE DROPS, a cure for the toothache. Price 25 cents.

Madam Blane's celebrated WORM ELIXIR, a sure and efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Linctus or Opodeldoche, a cure for Rheumatism, Stomach, Bile, Stiffness in the Joints, Chills, and for Spasms and Rheumatisms, chafing of the lungs, &c. &c. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the ITC, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and Cough Pills, the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, &c. &c. Price 25 cents.

Bri. tidi, Infusion, & Catarrh OILS.—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Balmine, Sassafras, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE. DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumption, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Jan 25, 1836.

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Thursday; that the situation of Gaines was extremely critical; that he had erected a fortification within which his men were placed; that the Indians had advanced within musket shot, but were repulsed; that the Indians had recrossed the Withlacoochee, taunted Gaines and dared him to open fight."

Gen. Scott had disbanded all the Florida Militia, which had been looked on as a mark of disrespect. The Floridians say they were the first to appear in the field, and the last to leave it. It was the "heroic twenty-seven" who at the Withlacoochee made the charge, which, by general consent, was admitted to have saved the regulars.

From the Jeffersonian.
SMALL BILLS.

The bill which has been pending before the Legislature for some time past, has at length become a law. It now remains to be seen whether the people will give it their countenance and enforce its provisions. For it is in vain under our forms of government for the Legislature to select certain words and arrange them in order, so as to convey a certain intended meaning, and invest them with all the forms and solemnities of Legislative enactments, and cause them to be carefully enrolled on the pages of the statute book, unless the people see fit to give them the force and effect of law. If the people as a body refuse to obey, the statute is a dead letter. You cannot enforce its provisions. But will not the people in the present case second the wise and provident views of their Representatives? We trust they will. We are sure they will, if they are true to themselves and to their own best interests. At the same time it is worse than idle to shut our eyes on what is passing around us. From some cause or other there seems to be a determined resolution on the part of too many to disregard the law in question. This disposition not only shows itself within the State, but is actively aided and encouraged by the operations and manoeuvres of self-interest from without. We speak within bounds when we say that probably one hundred thousand dollars, at least, in bills of one and two dollars of banks without the State, have been brought into it, and put in circulation within the last six months. Hence it is in vain that our own banks redeemed their one dollar bills and ceased to re-issue them. Bills of every name and color have flowed in from without to take their place. The Banks of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are sending their bills in upon us in shoals. A single individual, we are informed on good authority, brought at one time into this State a package of \$15000 in one and two dollar bills of one of the banks in Salem. Now if the operation of the law is merely to take out of circulation the bills of our own banks, with which our people are well acquainted, and which are within our reach, and so substitute in the place of the bills of our own banks, the bills of banks, of which we know little, and which are wholly beyond our reach, and beyond the reach of the process of our Courts;—if we say, such is to be its operation, the law is ill-advised in the extreme. But here again, as already said, whether the law is to have such an operation, depends on the people themselves. The Legislature has done its duty. It remains for the people to do theirs.

We never disguised to ourselves nor to our readers the difficulties which this measure would certainly have to encounter. We predicted more than a year ago that the object would be found not so easy to be attained as some seemed to suppose. Our expectations so far have not been disappointed. It did appear to us at that time, that, unless New Hampshire and Massachusetts would go *pari passu* with Maine, we had better not attempt the attempt. The Legislature of last winter thought differently. Hence the present Legislature did not find itself, in relation to this matter, in the position of a body called upon to determine whether the experiment should be tried or not. That question had been settled by the preceding Legislature. All that remained for the present one to do was, to decide whether they would recede and abandon the experiment already commenced, or whether they would attempt to carry it through. It does appear to us therefore, that if there are any, (and we know there are many) who blame the last Legislature for precipitancy in this matter, they cannot bring such a charge against the present one. Considering that the work had been begun—that our Banks had already redeemed and withdrawn from circulation nearly all their one dollar bills, and that the object to be attained was one of great and general interest to the people of the State, there was no other way for the present Legislature but to go forward. Under such circumstances what good citizen can cherish the desire to thwart the purposes of the Legislature, and thus to defeat the important object which they had in view?

The question of suppressing the circulation of small bills within the State has nothing to do with party. It is one in which the whole mass of the community are interested. It is one in which statesmen of every shade and color of political creed have agreed in opinion. If you look into the reports of *Judge Bridge and Ware* as bank commissioners some five or six years ago, you will find them urging upon the Legislature the importance to the community of suppressing the circulation of small bills. If you look into the printed speeches of Mr. Webster, you will find him eloquent and powerful in his denunciations against the policy of issuing and circulating small bills. If you look into the writings of Mr. Gallatin, you will find him enforcing the same views and sentiments. There is in fact, as already stated, among practical Statesmen who have attended to this matter, no

difference in sentiment so far as we have been able to examine. We close our remarks at the present time with the following extract from Pitkin's "Statistical View," (Ed. 1835.)

Most, if not all of the state banks have, heretofore, issued notes of a denomination, as low as one dollar; to the almost entire exclusion of specie. We do not hesitate to say, that, in our view, good policy requires, that no bank should be permitted to issue bills of a low denomination than five dollars. The place, which the small bills now occupy, would in no considerable degree be then filled with specie. This would lessen the proportion, between the paper and specie circulation of the country; and thereby, give additional security against the evils and dangers, always attending an excessive paper circulation. The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have lately excluded all bills below five dollars; and a committee of the Legislature of the former state, in a report, made in January, 1833, declared, that, in consequence of this prohibition, the precious metals, were "widely diffused and abundant in all parts of the State." In England, in order to secure a greater amount of specie circulation, bank notes of a low denomination than 25 sterling, are prohibited; and in Scotland, none are permitted to circulate, less than twenty shillings. The bank of France, the only bank in that country, authorized to issue notes, has none less than five hundred francs, about equal to one hundred dollars.

"The circulation of specie, in England, is now about equal, to that of bank paper."

STENOGRAPHIC CLIMPS OF CONGRESS.

From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Senate. A new day has dawned upon the destinies of the country!—The dynasty of the Aristocracy is finished!—their sceptre is broken—their glory departed—

"Their dream is past, it has no further change!"

The generous confidence they have abused, the high trust they have betrayed, they are now forced to surrender back to the insulted and indignant majesty of the people. Vile faction! the Constitution you have suborned and violated, is once more restored to its allegiance. Public opinion, like an avalanche moved by a breath, a breath has hurried upon, and crushed you!

"Thus may poor fools Believe false teachers! Though those that are betrayed Do feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor Stands in worse case of woe!"

Little did the faction dream this was to be the last day of their triumphant profligacy, when Thomas Ewing, the humble tool of Henry Clay moved to take up the Land Bill, for the distribution of bribery and corruption among the people. But soon

"A change came o'er the spirit of their dream!"

Mr. Buchanan moved to go into Executive business. Ewing came to the scratch again, urged on by his bottle-holder, Clay—saying that the Senator from New Jersey, and the two Senators from Maryland, were sick, and the Senate therefore ought not to go into executive business.

Gen. Wall opposes him. Dr. Naudian rises and uncorks his birthstom to revive the drooping spirits of the faction, who all appeared to be partly sick; when lo! in crawls the dying Mr. Southard, to enact "Lord Chatham," and creeps to his seat, crouching at the feet of Clay like a whelp snarling! Ewing braces up for another round, but the odds are against him.

Col. Benton took the floor, saying that it was necessary first to pass the appropriation Bills, before they understood to distribute the surplus. Ewing having breathed, toes the mark again, for the fourth and last time, but has only strength to demand the yeas and nays.

The Arch Nullifier now comes to the rescue; and talks big, and deep, and grum, and fast. To bribe,—that's the question; if we adjourn, saith he, and not distribute the surplus, it is forever lost to the country! The appropriations are only a few hundred thousands; shall we give up our millions?

Col. Benton perceiving the debate was a battle against time, re-entered the lists; and took up the scull of Biddle's Mammoth, and jockeyed it to the ground, as if it were Cain's jawbone that did the first murder; and anon he knocked Calhoun and Ewing's quiddits and quillits about the sconce with it, till their imploring looks seemed to cry, *peccavi!* Then taking his seat for the yeas and nays to be called, he appeared ruminating on the Mammoth scull like Hamlet—"Hun!—This might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries; is this the fine of his fines, the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt?"

The Vice President announced the vote—the faction were "numbered"—but found wanting!—"The administration phalanx outnumbered them. As the Chair announced the result, a breathless silence pervaded the Chamber—it was still as the Chamber—it was still as the chamber of death. I glanced my eye on Henry Clay, the focus then of many eyes,—

"A moment o'er his face The tablet of unutterable thoughts Was traced,—and then it faded as it came, And he was calm and quiet,—

like the felon of Sparta, with the Fox gnawing out his vitals!"

The Senate then went into Executive business, but passed upon no nominations.

Mr. Rives took his seat to-day—twenty-four Administration Senators were present.

House. The day was spent in receiving Petitions, &c.

Reis Effendi.

CONGRESS. In the Senate on Thursday, 8000 copies of the statement of the affairs of the deposit Banks were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grundy offered, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution instructing the P. O. Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing permanent contracts to be made for the transportation of the mail with the different rail-road companies. Mr. Hill made a speech on the Land Bill, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the North Carolina election was considered until the hour for the special

order, which was the navy appropriation bill.—The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

From the Eastern Argus.

GOOD NEWS! The nominations of R. P. TANNEY—as Chief Justice of the United States, —of P. P. BARBOUR, as associate Judge, and AMOS KENDALL as Post Master General, were confirmed by the Senate on the 15th inst. The injunction of secrecy has been rescinded, and following is the Journal of the proceedings on this subject.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Roger B. Taney to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and the question being Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination? it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Geo., Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—29.
NAYS—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Webster, White.—15.

The nomination of Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being next in order, the question being put, on taking up the nomination, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.
NAYS—Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.—20.

Mr. Webster moved the following as an amendment.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to act upon the nomination of P. P. Barbour as Justice of the Supreme Court, until it shall be ascertained whether the number of Judges of the said Court shall be altered by any law at the present Session of Congress.

The question being taken on its adoption, it was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio) Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Ill.) Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, (of Ala.) King, (of Geo.) Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Robinson, Rives, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.—26.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ills., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright.—30.

NAYS—Black, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Webster.—11.

The nomination of Amos Kendall to be Post Master General being next in order.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now adjourn, which was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.—15.

NAYS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.—25.

The question was then put—Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?—and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Right.—25.

NAYS—Black, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Preston, Southard, White.—7.

It was then ordered that the injunction of secrecy be rescinded from the proceedings in these nominations.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 16, 1836.

The Senate have this day confirmed the nomination of

Mr. STEVENSON, as Minister to England, Mr. EATON, Minister to Spain, and Gen. CALL, Governor of Florida, vice Eaton promoted.

Henry J. Fox, Esq. was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 10th inst. as His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Fire.—In Bangor on Tuesday evening last, the new three story brick house owned by Cyrus S. Clark and Geo. W. Cooley Esqrs. was destroyed by fire, we understand that it will not be necessary to take the walls down. Loss \$8000. No insurance.

Free Press & Advocate.

STATE OF MAINE.

By the Governor of the State of Maine.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I appoint Thursday the twenty-first day of April next, to be observed throughout this State as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, and I do request, that all secular business be laid aside on that day, and that Christians of every denomination come together in their respective places of worship, and engage devoutly in the solemn services of the occasion.

When we consider the holiness of God and our own iniquity—the requirements of his perfect law and our disobedience—his abounding mercy and our ingratitude, we see cause for humbling ourselves before Him, who is just to requite and almighty to punish our multiplied offences. We have all been accessory to the accumulated guilt, which calls for the judgments of Heaven upon us; may we be as ready to concur in seeking forgiveness through Jesus Christ, by deep humiliation and the future amendment of our lives. May we so turn from the evil of our ways, that our gracious Sovereign, whose compassions fail not, may turn away his wrath, and remember no more against us our transgressions.

And while we bow with humility before the mercy seat, let us acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of God towards us hitherto, and fervently supplicate a continuance of his blessings. Let us pray, that the rich profusion of temporal good, which Infinite Love has lavished upon us the past year, may not be withdrawn during the year that is to come; but that peace and plenty, health and happiness may still be the portion of this favored community. Let us also fervently implore the great Head of the Church, that he will regard with special favor our spiritual interests, so that the coming year may be distinguished above all former years, for the prosperity of Zion, and the enlargement of her borders, in every part of our State.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN AUGUSTA, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

By the Governor.

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

Bank Investigations. In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, an additional Report of the Committee on the Bank Investigation was adopted, which declares that further proceedings ought to be had against the New England, City, States, and People's Banks. It was ordered in concurrence with the House, that the Investigating Committee summon before them at such time and place as they may designate, the President Directors, and company of the Banks named, to show cause, if they can why their respective charters should not be declared forfeit,—and also to proceed against them according to the provision of the 17th section of the Bank Act of Massachusetts, of 1822.

Argus.

We are happy to learn from the Globe of the 16th inst. that the Post Master General has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, as to be able, partially, to resume the duties of his office.

Look out for Counterfeits!! Five Dollar Bills, of the *Kenduskeag Bank*, Bangor, were in circulation on Saturday. Ebenezer Harlow, of Paris, was arrested, charged with uttering them. He was brought before the Municipal Court, and after examination, the case was continued until Thursday next, to give him further opportunity of defence. Having obtained bail he was liberated.

Argus.

Nonk's Ark, probably erected in the State of New York!—In a new and interesting work on the subject of American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, by Josiah Priest, the author, running rather wild in speculation, has conjectured that the Ark was erected in America, and in all probability in the State of New York!—*Baltimore Visitor.*

Five hundred dollars per foot were offered for a corner lot in Cincinnati—and refused.—One would think there was a scarcity of land in that western region.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 25, received in Charleston, says:—"The Mexicans have revolted, and Gen. Bravo has come out against Centralism."

MARRIED.

In Turner, Mr. Alden B. Fish, to Miss Eliza H. Lounp, of Lebanon. Mr. Ralph Ames, of Canton, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Leeds.

WANTED, a First rate MAN to work on a farm, six or eight months.—None other need offer.—CASH, and first rate wages. Apply at this Office. March 23, 1836. 3w33

SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of Miss E. HAMIL'S School, will commence on the 25th of April, at 3 Mrs. HAMIL'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per quarter. Paris, March 25th, 1836.

Just received at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, a new copy of H. H. GARDNER'S TEMPERANCE TABLE. Also, a new copy of H. H. GARDNER'S TABLE, AN IRISH HEART, together with a new supply of the previous numbers. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway, March 23, 1836. 3 33

For sale as above a good BASS VIOL, very cheap, for Cash or approved credit.

PILLS.

DR. BARNES' Thayer's, and Lee's PILLS, just received (will commence on the 25th of April, at 3 Mrs. HAMIL'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per quarter. Paris, March 25th, 1836.

CONTENTS

LITTLE'S MUSEUM.

OF

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Published Monthly at Philadelphia.

Price, 25 c. a year.

No. 165... March, 1836.

COLLEY CIBBER'S Apology for his life; a Murderer's Death Bed; the First-murdered; Life and Death of Lord Esmond; Pringle and Steele on South Africa; Jupiter in Search of a Father; Maurice de Saxe; an Excursion in Ceylon; the Last in the Law; Elton's Poems; Memoirs of Luther; Jupiter, &c.—concluded; the Huguenot Captains; a Song; Earl of Mulgrave; Mrs. Trollope's Work on France.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their regular Session next to be holden at Paris in said County on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent, that in their opinion the road as now travelled from Farmington to Paris, through Jay and Canton is exceedingly hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and that the public travel from West to East may be greatly facilitated, and with that view they pray your honors to view, and if practicable to locate and establish a public Highway, commencing at the County road leading from Jay Meeting-House to Wilton in the most practicable place; thence in a Southwesterly direction to the road leading from said Meeting-House to Canton; thence in the most practicable route to Abithur Austin's in Canton; thence to the location of the Canton Point Bridge; thence across the Androscoggin River, and thence in the best route to Hayford's Mill in Canton. Also commencing near Wm. French's in Canton, thence easterly to said new location, and that you may discontinue such parts of the old road as may become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment and opening of the aforesaid routes. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND & others.

State of Maine.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Ebenezer Humphrey, in Jay, on Wednesday the fourth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereof to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton and Jay, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

Attest—R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

NEW ENGLAND

PECTORAL SYRUP

AND

COUGH PILLS.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of the NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of April, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. Instruction will be given in all the English branches, including NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, AGRICULTURE, RHEOTONIC, GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, SURVEYING, &c. Particular attention will be given to the Elementary studies, and no exertions spared, to render them plain and interesting.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

Tuition, from \$2.50 to 3.00.

Norway, March 8, 1836. 4 31

DR. GREFFITH'S

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,

FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY by MRS.

H. W. GOODNOW, four

YOUNG LADIES as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & MANUFACTURING business.

Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS TILLEY, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Adeline, has left my bed and home, without just cause and with intent to live with me, and has taken away with her my two children.—This is to give notice to all persons that I have no more to do with her, and that I will not pay for her or her support at any other place than their home with me, nor discharge any debt they may contract.

THOMAS AUSTIN.

Oxford, March 8, 1836. 3 31

NEEDLINES.

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book Store,—just added the following:—

Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygienic and Bile's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John's TOOTHACHE DROPS, a cure for the toothache. Price 25 cts. a box.

Madam Blou's celebrated WORM ELIXIR, a safe and efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Lotion or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Stomach, Nerves, Stiffness in the Joints, Chills, and for Sprains and Bruises, chasing of the bone, &c. on Horse. Price 75 cts. a bottle.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the ITCH, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Sun Burn, &c. Price 25 cts. a box.

N. B. Peppermint Syrup and Cough Pills, the best remedy for Coughs and Colds, Phlegm, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cts. a box.

British, Russian, and Castor Oil S.—Cathartic, and Oils of Peppermint, Balaust, Eucalypti, and Essences of almost every description.

W. E. GOODNOW.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumption, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 23, 1836. 3w22

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.
The first Crusaders before Jerusalem.
Jerusalem!—Jerusalem! The first goal was won,
On Sion's brook and Sion's mount as streamed the setting sun,
Uplighted in his mellow glow, far o'er Judea's plain,
Slow winding toward the holy walls, appeared a bannered train.
Forgot were want, disease, and death, by that impassioned throng;
One glance at holy Calvary out-guerdoned every pang,
And loud from thrice ten thousand tongues the glad hosanna rung.
But yet—and at that galling thought each brow was bent in gloom—
The cursed badge of Mahomet awayed o'er the Saviour's tomb.
Then from unnumbered sheaths at once, the beaming blades
upstreamed,
Vowed scabbards till waved the cross above that tomb redeemed.
But suddenly a holy awe the vengeful clamor stilled,
As sinks the storm before His breath, whose word its rising stilled;
For conscience whispered, the same soil where they so proudly stood,
The Son of Man had trod shaven, and washed with tears and blood.
Then dropped the squire his masters' shield, the serf dashed
down his bow,
And, side by side with priest and peer, bent reverently and low,
While sunk at once each person'd spear, plumed helmet, and flashing
glive,
Like some wide waste of reeds how'd down by Nilus' swollen
wave.
From eyes that never wept till then, the warm tears fell like
rain—
Proud Tamer's eagle-glance was dimmed, loud sobbed the
good Lorraine;
And 'twas a blessed sight to see each warrior fierce and wild,
Become before his GOD that hour, e'en as a little child.
With chastened souls, and holier thoughts, the legions slowly
rose—
Wrongs were forgot, and souls were healed, between the dead
and the living;
Priests doffed the sandals, harnessed knights their mail-clad feet
moored,
And like unshaven penitents, that hallowed soil they trod.
But where were all that peerless host, the flower of every
land,
That late before Byzantium's giant conquests planned?
The swarms of high-souled chivalry that thronged the Nisian
plain,
The legions of spears that quiver'd there, like fields of golden
grain?
Of that vast, bounding human flood, this host was but a wave:
Where were the burnished myriads gone? Go ask the desert
grave!
The Arab's crescent, the Persian's lance, the Tartar's bow and
sword,
Their edge and point perchance may tell where sleep that boast-
ing horde!
Around the towers of Antioch, beneath Edessa's wall,
The moving sands, for miles around, formed one wide heaving
pall:
The spotted pestilence with war, while the feast had shared,
And famine clung the drooping wreck that swift destruction
spared.
Yet were those visitations just—licentiousness and shame
Had quenched with steaming infamy the pure chivalric flame,
And sin, and all to which it leads, had checked their proud
career,
Far more than shaft of Tartar bow, or charge of Syrian spear.
But death had struck to purify: the stern, unwavering few
Whose virtue pleasure could not tempt, nor avarice subvert,
Escaped the Moslem scimitar, the traitor of Grecian fraud,
Spread on Julian weeds at last the bannered cross abroad.
What though the haughty Saracen now held each wall and
tower:
Soon to the symbol of their faith, the crescent flag would
lower,
Soon would the blades of Christendom within the barriers
glance,
And soon the blood of Moslem dogs course down the Latin
fence,
And so it was: the walls were won—then Murder bared his arm;
From Omar's mosque to Herod's gate, red streams flowed thick
and warm;
And o'er a city drenched in gore, e'er massacre could cease,
The holy standard they upraised of HIM, the Prince of Peace!
New York, January, 1836. J. B.

FROM THE N. Y. MIRROR.
STOP MY PAPER!
Of all the silly, short-sighted, ridiculous American
phrases, this is as it is frequently used, is the
most idle and unmeaning. We are called an
infant nation, and truly we often individually con-
duct ourselves like children. We have a certain
class of subscribers who take the Mirror, and
profess to like its contents, till, by-and-by, an
opinion meets their view which they do not
agree. What do they, then, in their sagacity?
Turn to their nearest companion with a
passing comment upon the error they think they
have detected? or direct a brief communication
to the editors, begging to dissent therefrom in
the same pages where the article which dis-
pleased them has appeared! No. Get into a
passion, and, for all we know, stamp and swear,
and instantly, before the foam has time to cool
on their lip, write a letter, commencing with—
'Stop my paper!' If we say rents are exorbi-
tantly high, and landlords should be no generous
to take advantage of an accidental circumstance—
round come a broad hat and gold-headed cane,
with 'Sir, stop my paper!' Does an actor re-
ceive a bit of advice? The green-room is so
hot to hold him till relieved by those revengeful
words—'Stop my paper!' If we ever praise
one, some envious rival steals gloomily in—with
'Sir, if you please, stop my paper!' We
dare not hope to navigate the ocean with steam-
boats, but our paper is 'stopped' by a ship-captain.
Our doctor nearly left us to die the other
day because a correspondent had praised an
enemy of 'our college,' and we expect a 'fieri
facias' in the office presently, on account of
something which we understand somebody has
said against some law-suit in we do not remem-
ber what court. But all these affairs were out-
done yesterday by the following:
We were sitting in our elbow-chair, ruminat-
ing on the decided advantage of virtue over vice,

when a little withered Frenchman, with a cow-
hide as long as himself and twice as heavy, rush-
ed into our presence.
'Sir!' and he stopped to breathe.
'Well, sir.'
'Monsieur!' he stopped again to take breath.
'Diable Monsieur!' and he flourished his in-
strument about his head.
'Really, my friend,' said we, smiling, for he
was not an object to be frightened about, 'when
you have perfectly finished amusing yourself
with that weapon, we should like to be the mas-
ter of our own leisure.'
'No, sir; I have come to horsewhip you with
this cowhide!'
We took a pistol from a drawer, cocked it,
and aimed it at his head.
'Pardon, sir,' said the Frenchman, 'I will
first give you some little explanation. Monsieur,
if you have write dat in your paper?'
'Yes, sir.'
'Well, den, sir—'stop you dem paper.' I
have live *quarante-neuf ans*. I have devote all
my life to ride de *balloon*!—*c'est ma grande
passion*. Bien, Monsieur! I shall look to find
every one with his little balloon—to ride horse-
back in de air—to go round de world in one
summar, and make me rich like Monsieur
Astut, wif de big hotel. Well, Monsieur, now
you put piece in your dem paper to say dat de
rail-road, monsieur, de little rail-road, super-
sede—*voilà* 'supersede.' Dat is what you say—
supersede every thing else. Monsieur, be-
gar! I have de honnair to inform you dat de rail-
road nevr supersede de balloon—and also,
monsieur—*ventrebleu!* 'stop you dem paper!'
Domestic habits in Females.—Many a man
has owed his success or failure in business as
much to the management of his wife, as to his
own individual actions. Though domestic oc-
cupations do not hold the high rank to which
they are justly entitled, yet there is reason to
believe the prevailing sentiments are gradually
undergoing a change—that females see more
and more the propriety of possessing the ability
to overlook and wisely direct the expendi-
tures of that part of the husband's income which
fall under their own immediate inspection; and
that they are the most deserving characters,
whatever their situations, who best perform the
duties which those situations require. We be-
lieve that at the present day, the instances are
common where ladies in the higher classes of
society deem it no disparagement to be fami-
liarly acquainted with all the internal concerns
of their families. This is considered not only
a matter of choice, but as absolutely necessary
if they would maintain that character and influ-
ence which they are destined to maintain in so-
ciety. Yet to the shame of many a mother it
must be spoken, that their daughters are suffer-
ed to come forward in life unprepared to fill
any situation with usefulness and dignity.—
'They are instructed in the *elégant* but not in
the *useful* arts of life; and the result will be as
it often has been, where there is no security for
the possession of wealth, that they will be obli-
ged to exchange the voluptuous dream of life
spent in feasting on silver and dozing amidst
curtains of mussy velvet, endeavoring to account
for the strange inconsistency in the events of re-
al life and the promises of romance, to exchange
these, and undergo every drudgery and every
humiliation for the wages of laquetry. There is
much truth in the remark, that to paint is
well—to embroider is well—but to be able to
make a pudding is better than all.

A Legal Distinction.—Two prominent ad-
vocates in this eastern section, within fifty miles
of Bangor, were once engaged in a case in
Court on opposite sides. Their feelings were
very much enlisted in their client's favor.—
One of them, in the course of his remarks,
made an assertion which very much excited the
other, who, thereupon sprang upon his feet and
exclaimed, 'Brother C. do you say that as a
lawyer, or as a man? If you say it as a lawyer
it is very well, but if you say it as a man, you
lie!'
'Werry Particular'—John, go up to Deacon
Lenox's store, and tell him to send me a
pound of his best raisins—do you hear my dar-
ling? 'Yeth'm! yeth'm!' John posted off,
and was gone nearly half an hour. 'Why you
little rascal, you've been gone nearly long en-
ough to make the raisins. Why didn't you
step quicker—the deacon haint been all this
time weighing out a pound of raisins has he?'
'Yeth he hab too. He thaid how he must be
werry 'tickle'—so he kept me waiting till he could
get jeth one pound.' 'Why John, I don't un-
derstand what you mean.' 'Why jeth as he
wath goin' to empty the railhins out of de scales
into a paper—he stopped a good while and
looked at it, and then he thaid he guethed he'd
got a werry leetle too many for a pound—and he
must be werry partickler—so he took out one
raithen,—and put in a stem, jeth to make weight
right.'

A Female Sailor.—A rather singular circum-
stance occurred on board the ship *Dædalus*,
Captain Malony, arrived at this port from St.
John, New Brunswick, on the voyage home-
wards. It appears that when at St. John,
Captain Malony, being short of hands, went to
the goal there and was furnished by the Gov-
ernor, a Mr. Nowlan, with an apparently robust
and able-bodied seaman, who was shipped un-
der the name of Thomas Hanford, and came
on board with a jug of rum, pipes and tobacco,

sea stores and clothing, all in regular fashion.—
When the vessel had been at sea for some days
all hands were sent up to reef top-sails, it blow-
ing a gale of wind at the time. Master Thomas
was very shy of going up stairs, but the mis-
ter being enforced, he got as far as the mizen
top, and there, his heart failing him, he came
down and confessed to the mate that he was a
woman, and his real name Sarah Busker. A
consultation having been had as to the manner
of disposing of her, it was agreed that she should
wait in the cabin as servant to a female passen-
ger, in which capacity she was employed dur-
ing the remainder of the voyage, but was obli-
ged the whole time to remain in the dress she
had chosen for herself. It appears that this is
not the first time that she has figured as a sail-
or, having, according to her own account, been
previously on a fishing voyage in Labrador, in
the same character, without discovery of her sex.
She has now obtained a situation as a
servant in town, having, we presume, given up
all further thoughts of the sea. Captain Malony
intends to prosecute the goaler for the trick
played upon him on his return to St. John.

ACTING DRAMA,
NEW SERIES.
Embellished with Splendid Engravings.
The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage
bestowed upon his work, to materially change its typographical
appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is al-
ready known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has
ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of the fu-
ture success is simple and satisfactory. In future the ACTING
DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of
48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one
year's subscription—containing in all 576 pages. Every Play
or Farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropri-
ate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly
500 Engravings. For sale with the other 'Country Medicine'—a
piece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing
the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors & Actresses.
Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection
of the best Dramatic Authors, should forward his name forth-
with, as the edition will be limited to the number which a
satisfactory subscription for. The publisher pledges himself
to make this work equal in interest and superiority of ex-
ecution to any other of the kind, and will refund the price of
subscription, free of all charges.
The first number of the new series will appear about the first
of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily con-
sumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the Modern
Acting Drama are, \$2.50 per volume, payable in advance.
Subscribers to the Gentlemen's Yade Mecum will be
furnished with both works for five dollars.
Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentle-
man's Yade Mecum or the Modern Acting Drama, will receive
the Modern Acting Drama for one dollar, and the Yade Mecum
for one dollar. For sale with the other 'Country Medicine'—a
piece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing
the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors & Actresses.
Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection
of the best Dramatic Authors, should forward his name forth-
with, as the edition will be limited to the number which a
satisfactory subscription for. The publisher pledges himself
to make this work equal in interest and superiority of ex-
ecution to any other of the kind, and will refund the price of
subscription, free of all charges.

Another New Feature.
The repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and
the belief that the improved state of public taste will justify
the alteration, have induced the publisher of the Gentlemen's
Yade Mecum to change one of the least attractive features of
the present number of conducting that periodical. It was
known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan,
a new volume, containing the best of the modern drama, and
it was proposed to change the present Yade Mecum, accom-
panied by suitable engravings, believing that this publication
will in itself fully supply the demand for the Yade Mecum.
It will be gratifying to our readers, that a republication
of the *Popular Novels* of the old English writers, such as
Smollett, Fielding, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. beginning with
the *History of Tom Jones*, and ending with the *History of
John Rastall*. No novel of the present day has had so great
a success, and created so exciting an interest, and though
they be found in every gentleman's library, and are of the
highest value, they are not so generally read as the *Popular
Novels*. Cook's splendid edition of the *Popular Novels*
has been selected to copy from. It is accompanied with
numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by
the publisher, and given to the subscribers of the new series.
In order to avoid any difficulty with the present edition,
the publisher will furnish every one of them that may de-
sire it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, al-
though the subscription price of the Yade Mecum is \$2.50 per
volume. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the
paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the
publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Yade Mecum, and
afford to his subscribers an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.
Renewed efforts will be made to render the other departments
of the Yade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements
have been made to publish the *History of Tom Jones*, and
other works of the same kind, and also the *History of John
Rastall*, and other works of the same kind, and also the
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